Was it the Brooklyn or the Florida ! There are two reports coming through Northern channels, one by way of Baton Rouge, which represents the U. S. Sloop-of-war Brooklyn as having been sunk by the Confederate Steamers Florida, Alabama and Harriett Lane. The other report, which reaches us through the Northern papers, represents the Florida, or Oreto as they call her, as having been destroyed by the Federal gunboats on the Cuban Coast, off Cardenas.

There is a coincidence between these two accounts that seems to show that, though differing totally in the results they announce, they most probably have refererence to the same event. Both accounts speak of three steamers firing upon one, and agree that the one was destroyed by the three. The time of receiving the news via Baton Rouge and via New York being about the same, would appear to add strength to this supposition.

The question, which time alone can determine, resolves itself into this: Were the three steamers firing into one the Confederate steamers Florida, Alabama and Harriett Lane, and was the fourth vessel, the one fired into, and on fire, the Federal Sloop of War Brooklyn? Or, on the other hand, were the three firing vessels Federal gunboats, and was the vessel on fire the Confederate steamer Florida?

The circumstance upon which these variant reports are founded appears to have occurred on or between the 24th and 26th days of last month. While we most earnestly hope that subsequent developments will show that the vessel destroyed was the Brooklyn and not the Florida, we confess ourselves unable to come to any conclusion that would justify any expression upon the

From the Rappahannock.

A dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer, dated Fredericksburg, Feb. 6th, (last Friday) says that three inches of snow had fallen there the day before, which had been succeeded by rain, which continued during the night. The river is rising and the roads are doubtless had previously been quite active, large trains of wagons, supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and going down the river. It is more than probable that but for the rain, something would have turned up ere this. the mud. All was quiet at the latest dates.

There is little doubt but that, with half a showing, HOOKER will attempt something. In fact, the "situation" political, financial, and military, will compel him to do so. The exigencies of the Lincoln government, equally with his own professions and pledges leave him little or no option, and besides, the enemy are under the and defective in morale.

Some eighty or ninety Yankee prisoners passed through vesterday on their way to Richmond to be exchanged. They were from on board the gunboat Isaac Smith, recently captured in Stono River near Charing. ton. While here they seemed to have " the freedom, the town " in so remarkable a degree, that it was harden to realize that they were prisoners. They were hearty and well-clothed-generally professed to be tired of the war, as indeed most people are. But that did not indicate anything like a wish to put an end to it on Southern terms .- Daily Journal, 9th inst.

## The Blockade at Charleston.

accordance with proclamations already published, we relied upon feel no hesitation in giving it a place in our columns for general information :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

MONSIEUR BETTANCOURT,

States of America to inform you that this Government has received an official despatch from Flag Officer Ingraham, commanding the naval forces of the Contederacy on the coast of South Carolina, stating that the blockade of the harbor of Charleston has been broken by the complete dispersion and disappearance of the blockading squadron, in consequence of a successful attack made on it by the iron clad steamers commanded by Flag Officer Ingraham. During this attack one or more of the blockading vessels were As you are doubtless aware that by the law of nations a

blockade when thus broken by superior force ceases to exist and cannot be subsequently enforced unless established de novo with adequate forces and after due notice to neutral powers, it has been deemed proper to give you the information herein contained, for the guidance of such vessels of your nation as may choose to carry on commerce with the now open port of Charleston. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN;

"DELENDA EST GALVESTON," is now the cry of all tue catos or Catiffs of Lincolndom. In order to wipe off the disgrace of their ignominious defeat at that point they swear by the Great Goose that Galveston must be wiped out as completely as was Carthage .-They insist that General MAGRUDER must have been drunk when he captured their fleet and raised the blockade of Galveston with cotton hulks and horse-marines; therefore do they intend to sober him by sending a vast force sufficient to wipe him out and the city of Galveston with him, as aforesaid.

They likewise say-the Catos and catiffs aforesaid, that the conduct of the gunboats Palmetto and Chicora, in running their noses between the ribs of the Mercedita and other Federal vessels off Charleston, must be " avenged "-fearfully, awfully and preposterously

On Saturday night Thalian Hall was densely packed on the occasion of the performance given by the gentlemen of the Thalian Association for the benefit of the Smiville sufferers, which we are happy to believe will turn out to be indeed a substantial benefit.

Where the performers are all volunteers and all gentlemen known to the community, criticism, which would necessarily involve comparisons, would be obviously out of the "Heir at Law" went off much more smoothly than could have been expected from an amateur association. after limited preparation and comparatively few rehearsals by most of those taking part in its presentation.

Much of the acting would have done high credit to the regular stage, while all was respectable, and neither

failure nor blunder marred the unity of the performance The band discoursed most eloquent music (Shakepeare) between the acts, and contributed to complete an entertainment which seemed to give full satisfaction to death. He was a noble and generous seaman, brave, yet the large and intelligent audience.

Fire.-An alarm of fire about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, proceeded from the burning of some sheds near the railroad, formerly, used by H. Nutt, Esq., in ly commanded the ship which he had saved, and was emiconnection with his Turpentine distillery. They caught nently successful in running the blockade. fire from some camp-fires built by the soldiers.

the article, and pronounces the flavor quite palatable.

WE HAD been led to suppose that nearly all great masters of the art of war, favoured that system of strategy or disposition of troops which would best enable the commanding general to bring forward an overwhelming force at the critical moment and at the decisive point. We think Napoleon, who knew something of it is the true course. Ease of movement-tacility of concentration, these alone can enable an inferior force to keep the field against a superior one. Any other and are convinced that it was imported. system must result in dispersion, with the effect of permitting small bodies to be cut off and sacrificed in de-

Now, rapidity of motion and facility of concentration can only be secured by homogenity of system and unity of command—that is of supreme command. Local corps is so far as they interfere with this, are just so far defective in efficiency. Like a stationary clock if not or another epidemic. which may be right twice in the twenty-four hours, but during all the rest of the time simply useless, they may be on hand should an attack be made at a particular position, but are otherwise comparatively useless, and were all the corps of the army raised on the same system would be useless even in the event of an attack, for no local force could be kept up sufficiently strong to repel at any one point, a concentrated attack from any formidable body of the enemy.

In this way it is evident that forces in any State line, must, so far as they interfere in any way with the regular mobile forces of the Confederacy, do so to the prejudice of the common cause, while they are likely unduly to tax the finances and the labor of the State rais-

The only stationary force which our limited population, and the demand for activity on the part of our military commanders, will justify or even admit, is that which constitutes the garrisons of important defensive works. These garrisons must at all times be kept up to a certain standard, and familiarity in the management and range of the guns of a fortress or battery may give ber, October and part of November.

to an experienced garrison a decided advantage. Virginia got up a State line, for the purpose of doing something for General Floyd. That line has never got up to the force of a decent brigade, and we have every reason to believe-indeed to know-that Virginia is in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy heartily sick of it. Mississippi tried the same thing and Mississippi is also sick. A good deal of talk has been made in North Carolina in reference to bills for the same purpose. Should North Carolina follow the example of some other States in enlisting a State line. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in we are fully convinced that ere long she would also follow their example in regretting that she had done so.

> It is proper to remark that the other States to which we have referred formed their " State troops," " State line " or " Reserves " out of persons not subject to the

We have little doubt but that this thing has been made a positicel hobby by some parties in our preimpression that Lee's army is so weakened by detach- Legislature, in which we regret to say, partizen bitterments sent to North Carolina and Tennessee as to be ness rides more rampant than in any public body we unable to resist the onset of their army, now reinforced have ever known-so much so, indeed, that were the in numbers, even if wanting in thorough organization most self-evidently just and proper measure even of a private nature to be brought forward by certain Democrats, elegantly dubbed "destructives" by their op RAISING THE BLECKADE. - We have rejoiced over tions have arisen, which are so many guarantees for the would arouse answering feelings in the breasts of to show that, with anything like a fair start, the South for the future, and, despite the pressure of counteractthe down-trodden minority is only what might have been contains the elements of as splendid a success on water ing events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you

with the dictates of common sense.

The following "circular," addressed to the Consular from a friend in the army, which, as it gives some inagent of France at this port has been placed at our disteresting particulars, we lay promptly before our posal. As it is evidently a public matter, and in strict readers. We have no doubt but that it may be fully the subject; but, on the contrary, judging from the

> CAMP HOLMES, near Wilmington, Feb. 7th, 1863. MESSES. FULTON & PRICE-Dear Sirs : - I have just returned from Jacksonville, Onslow County, and have obtained some information from a friend of mine who was Onslow County. He was taken to Newbern, where he was

Since I saw this friend, I have met a man from the neighborhood of Swansboro,' who saw a fleet pass, going, as he on Saturday last, and fifty five on Sunday, about half of size. I do not know that they passed Swansboro' directly, but they passed opposite and near to Col. N. Sanders' plan-

My friend, who was taken prisoner, says that while he was in Newbern he heard the Yankees shouting " Hurrah for Old South Carolina!" as if they were ordered there, and some of the troops told him that they were going to Charleston, but whether this was true or not he could not

While in Onslow I also heard, on good authority, that the skirmish with the enemy by Capt. Perkins' cavalry company was of more damage to the enemy than has been heretoore represented. Taking the report of the enemy himself. it is evident that Captain Perkins and his men have never received the credit to which they are entitled. Captain Perkins, with thirteen of his own men and three of Capt. Moore's company, checked the enemy at Nor h East, in Onslow County, and agreeable to the Yankee reports, killed six and wounded ten; among them was the senior Captain of the regiment, who pursued Captain Perkins to the above place (North East) where he (the Yankee Captain) fell. T. B. H.

A FRIEND in the Confederate service writes to us as follows: Whether the phenomena which he saw were real or the result of some optical illusion, we cannot say. Our readers can judge for themselves. We know the writer and do not believe that he would willingly

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5th, 1863, Messrs. Fulton & Price-Gentlemen :- It has been my privilege along with others, to view one of the most striking phenomena since the days of Constantine. The moon rose cloudless. At a little before 7 o'clock, two bright spots, some twelve degrees [Qr. in extent?] were visible, one North and the other South, and immediately thereafter a cross was seen in the heavens, the moon joining the four arms of the cross. About half-past eight o'clock the Northern light went out, but the cross and the spot to the South remained until past ten, when I retired. Can sny one tell when the cross has appeared before since the days of Constantine, when the letters I. H. S.

We had a splendid snow last Tuesday, and a rain to-day Plenty of the snow is still on the ground. We are now camped on the battle-field of December 14th, 1862, near Kinston

Bridge. All well and all quiet. rangements of the aurora borealis, or of luminous fail. clouds, which suggest almost any form to a lively

Captain GOODING was a native of Carteret county in this State, and about thirty-five years old at the time of his cantious, fearless, but humans. It will be remembered confer importance upon Richmond and Vicksburg are he says. "I have made the attempt to send beyond that if the abolitionists are going to carry on the war, how daringly he run the Nashville out of Beaufort Harbor, known to all. Let us keep our eyes especially directed when the Yankee blockaders thought they had her in a trap to the five or six points above referred to, and we will and were sure of their prey. Captain Gooding subsequent-Towards the close of last year he came over the Cape

Fear bar in the fortunate little steamer Kate, which group They are making whiskey out of sweet potatoes in ed upon an anchor not far from Smithville and was par Georgia. The editor of the Macon Telegraph has seen tially sunk. The gallant little bark that had 'scaped the news. Our Richmond exchanges bring us not one dangers of the sea and the shot of the enemy, foundered word from the Rappahannock; our Charleston and Sa- his Legislature and the world that his plan of media-

During the last Fall, we think we had about as much Yellow Fever as any community of our size would care

to have in a century. Surely we do not want to have

That it was imported; we entertain no doubt, whatwar, pursued this course. We have no doubt but that ever quibbles theorizing physicians or brawling quacks may raise. What we have seen we are bound to believe, and we saw this thing from its start to its close,

> But it cannot be denied that the sanitary condition of the town was not good-that, in fact, it was bad, and hence the wide spread and great fatality of the disease. The drainage of town, on its most important business street, was and is defective, and it it remains so until the opening of another August or September, we may make up our account for a large proportion of sickness,

The cellars on Market Street between Front and Second, and in a few cases below Front, are filled with stagnant water nearly all the time, the offensive smell of which, when bailed out or pumped up, at once attracted the attention of the visiting physicians who kindly came to our aid, an I was referred to in more than one communication written to papers abroad by medical visitors to this place during the epidemic. These cellars, from the cause just referred to, are virtually useless to be occupants of the stores or dwellings, while they are a source of permanent danger to the communi-We think that we only give expression to public opinion, professional and non-professional, when we say that these cellars ought either to be drained or filled up. That they could be drained, we have no doubt. How much the construction of the proper culvert would cost, or how it ought to be run and constructed we do not pretend to say. We are neither Street Commissioners

nor experts in culvert building. We can only point out the necessity of some action upon the subject if we would avoid a recurrence of the horrors of last Septem- and of the Uhristians of Syria, without disavowing the If anything is to be done in this matter, it is proper that public attention should be directed to it at once .-Other sanitary measures may be left to be adopted

oro re nata-this is of a character that may require

and careful and early consideration. So many houses are unoccupied-so many families are out of town-so many lots are neglected, that we confess we look forward to the next Fall and Summer not without serious apprehension, and we know that we are not singular in this respect. We know that the apprehension is general, and we feel called upon to respectfully direct the attention of our authorities to this matter, and we shall feel justified, and indeed, called upon to revert to it from time to time, and to keep urging it until either the danger is obviated or we are convinced that argency is useless. But the occurrence of this latter alternative we will not admit. ing so deep an interest in the health and safety of the have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabi- you don't. Never mind taking "the crest," take the rebels followed this time by many drays destined to carry away town, will neglect any proper and feasible measures calculated to save it from the ravages of a foe not less

ponents, the mere name of the introducer would be fatal the gallant achievements of our almost impromtu navy peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by to the interests of the applicant. That this course at Charleston and Galveston. These achievements go in these discussions, at least in as its has already obtained on land. In a due appre- will admit that I have always unflinchingly followed the glad that you have outwitted Lee; now outlight him and atthe resignativey have evoked, we have abstained from ciation of the magnificent dash and heroic bravery of same line of conduct. As more particularly regards paracipation, and we now offer the remarks above sub- our men we yield to no one. But we must confess that mitted in no partizan spirit. We give them for what we cannot go as far as some others in proclaiming and could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on they may be worth, and because we believe their sug- rejoicing over the raising of the blockade at either of the other band, to increase the importance of the great gestions to be in accordance with experience and these ports. We do not think foreign nations will bodies of the State. agree with Mr. BENJAMIN that in fact the blockade WE received Tuesday afternoon the following letter was raised. We cannot calculate upon any of these nations straining a point to accept an interpretation of I have relinquished a preregative, hitherto deemed inpast, we may look for an unfavourable decision in any case in which we are concerned.

blackade was raised and is therefore incapable of entaken prisoner by the enemy while on their late raid through forcement until after so many days' notice, the mere as ed by a heavy force, rendering ingress or egress dangerpractical defiance of the blockade was accomplished, will not differ very much from that of events at Charleston. No advantage was taken of the temporary rais-

not advancing on that route, nor on any other land route. We want to know how many troops are at Beaufort and Newbern, and how many transports are at the former place. We think that most of them have-

It seems likely that STANLY has resigned, though we found it hard to believe it.

WE regret to learn that the schooner Industry, from Nassau for this port, was taken and burnt last week

THE Yarkers give out that Savannah is to be attacked before Charleston. Their giving this out leads us to doubt it. We don't think the enemy have any lead to disaster to strengthen the Constitution which worth living for to come and lay down their lives, it idea of westing their strength to do what would ad- is their work—they must send to the new Chamber men need be, to save their country, while the leaders are dovantage them little or nothing. Savannah is no longer a port. No vessels go in or out. The Yankee possession of Fort Pulaski of itself seals the true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlight- ment is too busy thinking of the nigger to see that the Southern people were unanimous in their determination Our friend has forgotten to mention the night when entrance of the Savannah river as effectually as it could en the path of the Government, and who will never hes men are where they ought to be when they are wanted. the phenomenon to which he refers presented itself, but be sealed, and prevents the Confederates receiving any itate to place above party interest the stability of the You must not set me down as a growler. I have good we suppose it must have been some time in the first supplies from abroad by way of Savannah. There half of last week. Can anybody give us any further might be some little prestige gained by the capture of of place. We can only say that, as a whole, the play information on the subject? Was it actually a cross, Savannah, but on the other hand, there would be a risk clearly defined, or was it not one of those fantastic ar- of losing prestige should the attack upon that place

probably if not certainly, Charleston, Mobile and Wil.

It is said to be good liquor and will make drunk come.

It is said to be good liquor and will make drunk come.

It is said that Rosecranz was lately lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his camp in Murfreesboro'
Tenn. We have not heard whether he has recovered or
got worse, or still keeps about the same.

dangers of the sea and the shot of the enemy, foundered at last in a friendly harbor, the victim of an unforeseen accident; and now her noble commander, after braving all the perils of his most perilous vocation, has died on land, the victim of a painful disease. Peace to his ashes!

Captain Gooding we believe, left a wife and family, who, if we are not much mistaken, were, at least recently, within, the enemy's lines in Carter et county. Whether they or any of them were permitted to come to him in his last illness we have not heard.

word from the Rappahannock; our Charleston and Savannah cotemporaries are equally silent in reference to movements about Port Royal; from no source, public or private, have we any news from the enemy's lines in this State; the telegraph brings little or nothing from the were permitted to come to him in his last illness we have not heard.

opened on the 12th ult., by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech :

to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiterthe votes of a restricted number of electors. At the ation of those opinions which the Emperor has never present day, when every one is aware that the masses

no longer possess the restlessness of former times, conseems to agitate the political atmostphere. cast a retrospective glance upon what we have done to- slaughter. gether during the last five years; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a cor-

which the affairs of the country have been

eigns some secret motive or some mysterious combinathe prosperity of France and her moral preponderance without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties the legitimate aspirations of nations toward a better po- or may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make viate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to insist finally, lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any amount, drawn by Anslem Rothschild, of Frankford upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Fedfor any prejudice against our countrymen.

It is thus that, according to circumstances, I have been enabled to carry out these principles. In the East, the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people, could not find us unconcerned, and our support has contributed to cement

tifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Montenegro, rights of the Ottoman Porte.

Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution-without altering after the day of battle our friendly relations with our Holy Father, whom our honor and our past engage ments bound us to support.

time, and considerable time, and ought to receive due We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanling which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non delimination of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switz rland the difference respecting the Valley of the Dappes.

> Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy and Switzerland.

Finally, expeditions to China, Ccchin-China, and be accomplished without complica ions. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in Te will not believe that our town commissioners, hav- the lar East; and what is better than conquests, we General: You don't seem to have outwitted Lee bad, tants, without losing the confidence and esteem of the and kill them

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with the most of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews friend y relathe events which have just taken place in Greece.

our position at home, I have endcavored, on the ore hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I

I h ve called you to take a more direct part in the Government. I have given to your deliberations all the guarantees which freedom of discussion could claim. the meaning of late events favourable to our views on dispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to last night in perfect safety. To advance or retire was a give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit | necessity, and my Corps Commanders were opposed to ad-

To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates If foreign nations do not take the ground that the have been considerably diminished. The floating debt has been 1 du td, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement (unification) of that debt. The inclosely confined, but had opportunities of talking with sertion on our part that the blockade is legally raised direct revenues show a continual increase, from the simsome of the Yankee soldiers, and he says that the Yankee and at an end, amounts to little, in presence of the fact ple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the that the blockade is physically present and is represent condition of the Empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful will have to buy a new bonnet. Her last one is too gay .sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of lasupposed, to Charleston. S. C. Seventeen of the fleet passed ous in the extreme. The fact that for the few hours bor has caused in many districts an amount of destituon Saturday last, and fifty-five on Sunday, about half of which were transports, or supposed to be such from their during which were transports, or supposed to be such from their during which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband, a great favorite of Gen which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will lit to an unfortunate contraband and the grant will be grant wil the blockaders to single vessel went in or out, and no be asked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which is New-Burn of yours beats them all. Chase says gold his will be insisted upon by the enemy as evidence that made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices our claim to have raised the blockade is a mere fiction. inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great mari-We presume that the history of things at Galveston time Powers not having thou ht it advisable as yet to horses are the devil to swim act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and What the Yankee Soluters say and think of the ing of the blockade to prove by actual experiment that to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.

I shall not now enter into details respecting various It really | uzz'es us to be unable to hear anything administrative improvements—such as the creation of an definite from Morehead City or Beaufort. All is quiet army of reserve, the remodeling of the fleet, institutions in the vicinity of Kinston, and the eneny is evidently for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encourth Potomac, which are very significant. One writer, Se ward, he replied that any step on the part of agement to agriculture, to science, and to art, the main- who has been connected with the army almost from its Powers would only result in complicating the difference. pression of the emigration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affection of the Arab population and of protect- do not care upon what terms it is settled. I have seen

Empire will give you all these measures in detail. Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your mothers, and children, losing their husbands, brothers, trial to the end, and if after that the majority of the labors, and when you return to your respective provin- sons, and fathers-all for nothing! For here we have ces, let it not be forgotten that, if we have overcome been fighting for over as year and a half and we have many difficulties, and accomplished many useful acts, it not gained one point. We have lived, and are now must be attributed to the devoted support of the great living, on nine or ten crackers, a piece of raw pork, and by the blockaders. We think she was destroyed not far bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has pre- some miserable copperas-water, called coffee, per day. from Topsail Inlet. The officers and crew escared. The vailed among us; nevertheless, there remains still much all to fill the pockets of a lot of thieves, who are trying INDUSTRY had a cargo of salt, which constitutes the to be done to perfect our institutions, to disseminate to make all they can out of the people and the Govern good ideas, and to accustom the country to count upon | ment. The soldiers are all discouraged, and will not itself. Tell your fellow citizens that I shall be always fight as they would once on the Peninsula. All we hear ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, from Washington is the nigger, the interests of the majority, from Washington is the nigger, the interests of the majority, from Washington is the nigger, the interests of the majority. but, that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work filthy nigger. One nigger is thought more of than that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only twenty white men who have left home and all that is tion would be afforded the North by the sight of South who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions ; beat the rebels, that the war is not over by this time : men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a for we can beat them. But it is because the Govern-

State and the greatness of the country." THE EMPEROR MEANS RENEWED MEDITATION.

The London Times has the following editorial comment on the Emperor's speech : The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers was expected this year with even more than The really important points at which the enemy in- usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help tends to aim his main blows between now and June are referring to the American war, and from the proposals Republican politician, and was a vote distributer at the made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportu-At Smithville, on the morning of the 3rd inst., of Typhoid mington on the coast, Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the management of the present of the morning of the 3rd inst., of Typhoid mington on the coast, Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the coast, these, other points are secondary. The seaports we have named are the only ones now of any use to the should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the step as they are this side. It has turned out to be an aboli-Confederates as seaports. The circumstances which distress which the war has brought on French industry tion war, and ninety-nine soldiers out of a hundred say find a solution to all the otherwise mysterious move- obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the will lie and steal; and they are saucy where they dare No News.

No News.

There is at present a striking dearth of exciting

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There is at present a striking dearth of exciting dearth of exciting dearth of exciting dearth of the war west to be expected but it says.

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There is at present a striking dearth of exciting dearth of vannah cotemporaries are equally silent in reference to tion had not been abandoned. The speech of the Emperor movements about Port Royal; from no source, public is another step in the direction indicated by the deor private, have we any news from the enemy's lines in spatch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans are told in effect that the war which the North is the West. All is calm, but the storm will soon burst the country is being exhausted in a contest the evils of General, and that the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th N. C. so severely scrutinized over night as when a gentleman which are felt more widely than those of any other of regiments constitute his brigade.

France and America—Address of Napoleon at the the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day The Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, was more and more. There can now hardly be a doubt that The Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, was pened on the 12th ult., by the Emperor, who delivered the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the 12th ult., by the Emperor, who delivered the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the following speech:

It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. It is probable that the Committee reported as following the serving the following speech:

Output Description of Co. C, 63d Regiment M. C. And the concerning the death of our fellow and the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the following speech:

Output Description of Co. C, 63d Regiment M. C. And the first resolutions concerning the death of our fellow and the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the following speech:

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As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be s. tisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he derect judgment can be forme i of the consequent spirit clared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Douyn de L'Huys wrote his despatch the fortune of a war has more than ever inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their tion. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be held indefinitely against all the hosts that President Lincoln can send against them .-Such being the condition of the war, the French Empersition, to develop our commercial relations with those no effort to save a civilized and Christian society from countries toward which we are drawn closer by a great- the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of er community of interests; to erase from diplomatic the country and the brutalizing of the people are the ra chments the old questions of litigation, so as to oberals to desists from their hopeless enterprise.

> From the Charlotte Democrat. Inter-sting Correspondence.

The following interesting and rather rich corres pondence between Yankee officials, has been handed to We have given our support to what we thought jus- us for publication by a Confederate officer. This is its who had employed the interval in gathering first appearance in print :

HEADQUARTERS, Army of Potomae,

Hon E. M. Stanton, Sec. War, U. S. A .: I have crossed my whole force over to the South bank of the Rappahannock, overcoming all rebel opposition. The adversaries, even for a day-without abandoning the crossing of the Danube by Napoleon just before Wagram is as nothing compared with this feat. Napoleon effected a examined one by one the coins, and put them into surprise, but I have boldly encountered and subdued all little canvass bag, then drawing out another no obstacles. The rebels have fired very little. They are evi dently in small force, much demoralized, and scarce of ammunition. My demonstration at Port Royal has drawn off gold into the bag without scrupulously examining the divisions of D. H. Hill and Early, and probably the them, and in some instances, trying them in the balance whole of Jackson's corps. Lee has been outwitted. Your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major Gen. Commanding.

Phillips House, 5 P. M., Dec. 13, 1863. Hon. E. M Stanton. Sec. of War, U. S. A.: We have failed to carry the rebel works on our right. Franklin has Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no mat- obtained important advantages over the rebel A. P. Hill on ter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor our left. The rebels fight desperately, are abundantly supof France remains unpunished. Such facts could not plied with a munition, and in point of numbers are as the he had so occupied the tellers that no other new leaves of the trees in the month of June. I will take the could change a single note. Everything which hear

A. E. BURNSIDE. Major-General.

Lincoln's Reply.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12th, 1862. Dear General: I don't like your talk to Stanton about Wag-fam. You may ram and push the rebels as much as I have enough to employ them for two months !" " | you please, but don't play the wag. Joking belongs of en millions in gold drawn from the Bank of Engage right to me. I will be the wag and you the ram, and be-tween us we will make the greatest Wag-Ram ever heard tell of. I told son Bobby to look for the Danube in the tribe of Dan in a map of the Holy Land, but he couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, that henceforther the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals, the couldn't morning notice appeared in the journals. find it. Halleck, who knows history as well as he does the Holy Land. You probably meant some other man. Am the rebellion will be caushed in thirty days. I would go down and stay with you at the Phillips House, but that rascal Stuart might come round in the tear and gobble us all

Phillips Horse, 5 P. M., Dec. 14th, 1863. H n. E. M. Stanton, Sec. War, U. S. A.: I will throw my own corps upon the rebels at dawn to-morrow, as I did at Newbern.

Yours truly, A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. Headquarters, Army of Potomac, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Fec. War, U. S. A .: After waiting two days for the rebels to attack me, I recrossed the river vancing. My loss is about ten thousand.

Yours truly,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

Lincoln's Reply. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17th, 1862. GENERAL: - Why not write cheering despatches as Mc that you have "changed your base?" Why tell us of your loss of ten thousard? It makes us feel bag. Mrs. Lincoln cannot go to a ball for two nights, and she says that she I tell ber that she might use the one she wore to the hall badly enough burnt at Bull Run and Sharpsburg, but this not in our power to put a stop to. Nevertheless, I have riz, and Seward says that the rebellion will not be crushed for sixty days. I will go down to morrow to Acquia Creek I have ordered the Monitor and Passiac down to keep the

A. LIN CLN.

War\_Growing Sick of the Job of Crushing out the Rebellion-Growing Discontent and Depres-

The Providence (R. I.) Post prints extracts from several letters written by soldiers now in the Army of Russia. When Mercier communicated this tenance of the prosperity of our colonies despite the sup- organization, and who has never uttered a worl of complaint until now, writes :

DEAR C ...... I am sick of this war -so sick that I

ing our settlers. The report upon the condition of the thousands of men laying mangled on fifteen or sixteen of its present leaders, so that it might return of its different battle-fields-for nothing. Wives, sisters, reason for my growling. Almost every man in the army thinks as I do. If Job had served in the army of the Potomac, he would have sinned, and most fear- tablishment of the Union was impossible.

The following extract is from a letter written near Falmouth, by a member of one the regiments raised in 1862. The writer has been known for several years in the village of Woonsocket, Massachusetts, as an active to his troops after the battle of the 30th ultima: polls at the last town meeting which he attended.

the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; they will have to get a new army. They say they came but the great maritime Powers not having thought it out here to fight for the Union, and not for a pack of advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been d-d niggers. These niggers are lary and dirty; they offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the to be. If a soldier touches an officer's nigger, he will on the subject of the war was to be expected, but it was A curse on such things. I hope something will turn up the action of the 30th will be accepted as a splendid not at all certain that he would explain so decisively to before to morrow night that will settle this war. We got whipped at Fredericksburg, and we shall get whipped every time we fight in Virginia! I don't think the North is right any more than the South."

We learn that Col. R. F. Hoke of the 21st N. C. there's been a grand dinner, always get the party waging against the South will be without result, that regiment has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier settle before leaving. The dinner-bill, my son, is never

ROBBLE - MANUAL DAVID PROPERTY AND STORY

NEIB KINSTON, Feb. 7th, 1863. At a meeting of Co. C, 63d Regiment N. C. .. Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise father to take for our midst, our much esteemed companion, Joseph Resolved 1st, That by his death we have lost one of most duriful and smiable companions, and fully feel his place cannot be supplied Resolved 2d That we, as a company, offer our heartfall sympathy to his bereaved parents and family, and refer them to their father in Heaven, who only can give

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions he sent to his stricken family, and also a copy to the Wilm Journal with request for its publication Sergt. H. H. REGISTER, Chairm Sergt. A. B. PARKER, Secretary.

the columns of your invaluable paper the boxes from the good people of Kenansville taining in each small lots of blankets, shoes, and socks which I am more than thankful. The best wishes command are with them and we pray every night to sent to our native county (old Duplin) to aid in keeping miserable Yankee hirelings from disgracing her soil JNO. B. BROWN Bivouse near Port Royal, Va., Feb. 4th, 1863.

How Rothschild Brought the old Lady of Tarred An amusing adventure is related as having

to the Bank of England, which had com-

on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The bank he baughtily replied "that they discounted only their tow bills and not those of private persons." But they had to do with one stronger than the bank. " Private party sons," exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when they ported to him the fact, ' Private persons!" I will these gentlemen see what sort of private persons a are? Three weeks afterwards Nathan Rothschill the 5t notes be could procure in England and on the Continent-presented himself at the at the opening at the office. He drew from pocket book a 51 note, and they naturally country out five sovereigns at the same time looking tonished that the Baron Rothschild should sonally troubled himself for such a trifle. The R third, a tenth, a hundredth, he never put the pieces as he said. "the law gave him the right to do" " first pecket book being emptied, and the first bar being full, he passed them to his clerk, and received a seem and thus continued till the close of Baron had employed seven hours to change 21 our But as he had also nine employees of his in the same manner, it resulted that the child had drawn 210,000/ in gold from the bank, and the the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English They were, therefore, the first day very much amus da the little pique of Baron Rothschild. They, however laughed less when they saw him return the the opening of the bank flanked by his nine clerks as the specie. They laughed no longer when the king of the bankers said, with ironic simplicity :- These grotlemen refuse to pay my bills. I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure-only I notify them to which they have never possessed?" The bank tool the bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same as the

[General Newspaper Dispatch.]

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 6 .- Northern dates of the 4th inst. have been received here. The following is a IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph

says that the following is an analysis of what course the "Yellow Book," which is usually distributed to the chambers, but has been withheld this year concerning Mercier informs the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in in his correspondence with the U.S. Government by

had enbeavored to word his replies in such manner as to accustom that Government to the recognition of the South by France, in case hostilities should comba without any marked result in favor of the North. At the same time Mercier wrote to Seward on subject of loss to French subjects by reason of the ablute impossibility of corresponding with the popular tion of the Southern States. These losses are remove Mercier demanded that French Consuls in the federate States should be permitted to forward bad correspondence. Seward referred the matter to L stating that the demand was of the highest mount

On the 27th February, 1862, Thouvenal asked Me cier to deny, as he had previously done, the recognition of the Confederate Government by France, she into ing to remain strictly neutral; but, on the 6th of Man the Minister of Foreign affairs wrote Mercier station that success by the Federal army in Tennissee migh soon end the campaign, without the honor of the Gernment at Washington suffering, and that Francisco greatly desired to see that Government endeaverage solve the difficulty peaceably. Thouvenel added trathe Cabinet at Washington alone could have by the basis of compromise, necessity for which is led to keenly every day.

This was the beginning of the events which term ted in the note of Drouyn De L'Huys to England and ties. Mercier, in his letter informing Thousen conversation added, that "nobody pretended to nect the South to the Union against its will. accord. The Federals are determined to carry out Southern ropulation persist in wishing to separate her

the Union-well, it will be suffered to do so. A dispatch, bearing date April 13th, says that M cier's visit to Richmond was undertaken at the sage tion of Seward, who then believed in the speaky need tablishment of the Union. Mercier came standing with Seward that his journey should not connected with recognition of the South, but only attempt to bring about an arrangement. Seward Mercier to state at Richmond that the North was I actuated by sentiments of revenge and that great sat ern Senators in Washington. Mercier mentions that Benjamin. That gentleman said that the South ha committed a foux pas by relying too much on foreign interference; but the illusion had been dispelled. to separate and would fight to the bitter end. After relating this conversation in extenso, Meradds in his dispatch, that everybody held the same lad guage and nobody hesitated to declare that the re-

General Pryor's Congratulatory Address The following is a copy of the address by General I' HEADQR'S FORCES ON BLACKWATELL.

GENERAL ORDER, )

No. 7. The Brigadier General congratulates the troops of the command on the results of their recent combat. The enemy endeavored, under cover of night, to s an inglorious victory by surprise, but he found us prepa at every point; and despite his superior numbers, grea than your own, in the proportion of five to one. signally repulsed and compelled to leave us in position

After silencing his guns and dispersing his infanty. remained on the field from night till one o'clock, await a renewal of the attack, but he did not again venture to el counter your terrible fire. For the slight loss sustained on our side, you infinite adequate retribution on the three hundred of his men and

tration of your courage and good conduct.

By order of Brig. Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR. W. A. WHITNER, A. A. General.

THE HOTEL REEPER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.looks over it the next morning !"-Punch.